REMARKS

[illegible] THE

D[illegible] of [illegible]ARTTER,

TO THE

[illegible] of LORDS,

[illegible] SMYTH.

Being a *Vindication* of his SERVICES [illegible] them,

With the D[illegible] at large.

To which is [illegible]

A LIST of those Persons to whom Warrants were granted to stay in *England*, pursuant to a late Act of Parliament.

By MATTHEW SMYTH of the *Inner-Temple* Esq;

——*Utrumque ferant ea facta minores,*
Vicit amor Patriæ.——————Virg.

LONDON;
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REMARKS

UPON THE

Dr. of S---'s LETTER

TO THE

Home of LORDS.

Concerning Capt. SMYTH.

Being a Vindication of his SERVICES from the Imputations therein laid upon them.

With the D---'s Letter at large.

To which is added,

A LIST of those Persons to whom Warrants were granted to stay in *England*, pursuant to a late Act of Parliament.

[illegible] SMYTH of the Inner Temple Esq;

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1760.

TO THE

KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty;

And to the

Lords Spiritual and Temporal,

AND

Commons of *England*

In Parliament aſſembled:

The following Sheets are humbly offer'd

By MATTHEW SMYTH *Eſq*;

TO

Lord Spiritual and Temporal,

A.

PREFACE.

NOthing can be more provoking to a Man of any Spirit, than Contempt. This I ſuppoſe my Adverſaries are not ignorant of, and therefore will not be much ſurpriz'd to find the Scorn they have treated me with, rejected upon 'em. They're miſtaken if they think Quality an excuſe for Inſolence, or expect that any Title ſhou'd be a ſufficient Plea in defence of Injuries. They have repreſented me as a Fool or a Madman; one of which I confeſs they have a juſt ground for, otherwiſe I had not truſted them ſo long, till I was publickly affronted by thoſe that ought to have made me another ſort of return. I patiently bore all ſorts of Injuries; I ſaw my ſelf ſlighted, and miſrepreſented, and my Services not only ſtifled, but (as far as lay in ſome mens power) turn'd to my own deſtruction: For by ſome body's Order (whoſe it's no hard matter to gueſs) while the Buſineſs of the Plot was warm, I was taken up by a Meſſenger at midnight,

in my Lodgings, and my Papers ſeiz'd. But Providence (for I can think it no leſs) put it into my head, to ſhew the Meſſenger proofs of my Correſpondence with the Secretary's Office; which convinc'd the Fellow that he was under a miſtake, there being another Gentleman of the ſame Name hard by; to whoſe houſe he immediately went and broke it open, and took the Gentleman (who might well be ſurpriz'd at ſuch a Viſit) into Cuſtody. This gave me time to ſecure thoſe Original Letters, for which the Meſſenger came as well as for me. The next Morning the Gentleman was ſet at liberty, and the Error of the Meſſenger corrected, and I again taken up. After which I was ſeverely examin'd as a new found-out Traitor, and confronted by one that they knew to be ſo. But when they miſs'd the Prey (the Letters) they ſhuffled us both away, ſcarce offering a Reaſon why they brought us thither.

I am very ſorry for the trouble the Gentleman had on my account, but I am ſure he will excuſe my not thinking it worth while to be hang'd to ſave him that trouble: For had my Papers been ſeiz'd, and out of my own power, it is not to be doubted but they had Evidence enough; and truly I am convinc'd by what they ſhew'd me, that they had 'em in a readineſs to prove my Correſpondence with

Traitors,

Traitors, and might have ſuppreſt the Evidence of my Diſcovery, and the Commiſſion I acted by, as they did the Diſcovery it ſelf, and by that means have taken from me the Inſtruments of my Defence.

The next Provocation was, the ſuppreſſing Sir *William Parkyns*'s Petition, which after the ineffectual application of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, I had the fortune to prevail with him to make. Upon this Compliance I apply'd my ſelf to the Duke of *Norfolk* (whoſe noble Temper makes him ready to ſerve any Perſon in diſtreſs) and acquainted him with it: He prepared his Majeſty to receive it at the Council Board; it was expected, and the Duke ſent to enquire for the Lady *Parkyns*, who was to have preſented the Petition. But a certain Perſon came to her, and ſent the Lady away full of Sorrow and Deſpair, aſſuring her that the Petition wou'd not be receiv'd. The next Morning Sir *William* was executed, to the great diſappointment of the Nation, as well as of his Family, who expected other things from his Compliance.

My forbearance upon theſe Provocations, has been interpreted Fear or Stupidity; and my unreaſonable Enemies imagin'd that they might trample upon me with ſecurity, otherwiſe they wou'd never have ventur'd to uſe me as they have done, both in the following Letter, and otherwiſe. They have

publickly given out that I am a Mad-man. I ſuppoſe they did it upon preſumption, that their own uſage of me muſt needs make me ſo; but they are miſtaken in my Conſtitution, 'tis too ſtubborn to be ſo eaſily bent, and too ſtrong for them to break, how powerful ſoever they may fancy themſelves. It was hard to raiſe me to this pitch of Reſentment; and repeated Injuries, and Indignities were neceſſary to make me appear thus publickly in my own Defence. But perhaps they may have no occaſion to triumph upon the Succeſs of their Policy, eſpecially if they provoke me to any unwilling proſecution of what I had rather ſhould have lain dormant. They may think me mad for daring to be angry with them; but they are too inſolent, upon a vain preſumption of their own Power, if they think I am to be aw'd by their Frowns, or cruſh'd by any ſhadow of Greatneſs. They may fright Bookſellers and Printers, by threatning to ruin 'em, as they did in the caſe of my *Memoirs* laſt Winter; but they muſt ſtop my Breath, if they would ſtop my Mouth, ſince they have taken ſuch violent Meaſures to open it. But after all, as mad as they would have me to be thought, I believe they will ſcarce be ſo mad as to go about to prove me ſo; leſt it ſhould call the ſoundneſs of their own Brains in queſtion, that could not in a Year and a half's correſpondence find out the Flaw in mine.

I

I am told by ſome People, that having made my Diſcoveries to Perſons that ſtifled 'em, I can pretend to no Merit upon that ſcore, ſince the King had not the benefit of 'em. To this I can only anſwer, That I made my Application to the proper Miniſter; and when I found ſome things not ſo much taken notice of as I thought the Importance of the Caſe requir'd, I apply'd to my Lord *Portland*, but was by him refer'd back to the ſame Perſon again as the proper Miniſter, which I ſuppoſe is a ſufficient juſtification of my Conduct.

Yet there are properer Judges of this matter than either they or I, to whoſe Deciſion I am oblig'd to ſubmit the Conſideration of it, without further canvaſſing.

Men are undoubtedly bound in Duty to contribute all that lies in their power to the Publick Security. But the only natural Reaſon that I can find for it, is, becauſe as Members of the Publick, they have their principal Security and Protection from it. But that Conſideration alone does not carry men very far; Self-preſervation is a principle of more Caution than Action, and renders men more careful to give no Offence, than to do any Service. It is Hope only that animates 'em for action, and makes 'em forward in its Service. They expect that what they do for the Publick, ſhould redound in ſome proportion to their own particular Benefit, and that themſelves

ſelves ſhould be conſider'd as Inſtruments, for the Advantages that may accrue to the Publick, and the fatigue or hazard they expoſe themſelves to. This is ſo univerſally true, that I doubt ſome who pretend to have done the Nation great Service, wou'd abate of their zeal, if they did not find it as neceſſary and advantageous to their own private Fortune. I ſay not this invidiouſly to leſſen the Services of any man, or to reproach him for the juſt Advantages he may make of 'em, but to obviate the Objections of ſome of my unreaſonable Adverſaries, who pretend my Services loſe their Merit, when I appear to expect any Reward. It's true, ſome of 'em have been very bountiful in their Promiſes; but by late experience I find that he that can't live upon Air, may ſtarve upon ſuch Promiſes. But this is not all the injury I receive from 'em, for they endeavour to rob me of the benefit of his Majeſty's Royal Word, by which I am intitled to his peculiar Protection and Aſſiſtance, a Title upon which no man before my ſelf ever ſued in vain. If I muſt be the firſt unhappy Precedent, I hope I ſhall be the laſt of this nature. The Conſequences of Examples of this kind are ſo dangerous, that 'tis my wiſh, the ſpreading of 'em may be prevented. For if Services of the higheſt Importance, and of the greateſt Hazard, ſhall be rewarded with Contempt, and thoſe

that

that do 'em expos'd, ſuch a proſpect will cool mens Zeal, and make 'em rather wiſh Deſigns that may come to their knowledg were prevented, than venture to make the Diſcovery, and meet with ſo diſcouraging a return.

What is now my Caſe, may be any man's: It may be his Fortune to know Secrets which he ought not to conceal, and which he will be loth to diſcover, if he expects the ſame uſage that I have met with for it. But I hope thoſe to whoſe care the Nation has committed it ſelf, will take away the ſcandal of ſuch an Example, and in ſpite of all the cunning and malice of my Enemies, remove thoſe Obſtacles that in a manner ſo unprecedented, and ſo pernicious in its Conſequences, obſtruct the courſe of his Majeſty's moſt Gracious Favour towards me, and in ſo notorious a manner trample upon the Honour of his Majeſty's Word, which He himſelf and all the reſt of the Nation eſteem ſo ſacred.

A Copy

A Copy of the D--- of S---'s Letter to the House of Lords, concerning Capt. *Smyth's* Papers, *&c.*

Eyford, 13*th January* 169⅝.

My Lord,

HAving receiv'd the Commands of the House of Lords to lay before their Lordships what Letters I receiv'd from one Smyth *in* February *last; or in case I had kept none, then to acquaint the House with what I can remember was contained in them: I am very sorry not to be able so fully to comply with their Lordships Directions as I wish I could; for having heard long since, that this man did pretend to great Merit for his Discoveries, and had on several occasions, in a very unhandsom manner, complained of me, I did then endeavour to collect what Letters he had sent me, that I might judg how his Intelligence appear'd when put together; for as it came to me, I could make little of it. But I found I could retrieve so few, and those generally of an old Date, (when I had more value for his Intelligence than I had afterwards) that I am almost certain I have none of those Letters left which their Lordships desire to see. I shall therefore apply my self to give them the best account*

count I can of what he did inform, that is moſt material at this time; which I am the better able to collect, becauſe ſeveral things he then menti-on'd fell out ſo true, that I was ſurpriz'd how he could know them and not more, till I underſtood he had his Intelligence from one Hewet a Youth that lived with Major Holmes's Brother (I think) and was about that time often employ'd to wait on Sir George Barclay; by which means he had opportunity to gueſs or overhear particulars, which otherwiſe I ſuppoſe he might not be truſted with. I remember in Winter, Smyth writ very poſitively of an Invaſion intended from France, which was to break out at the arrival of the Toulon Fleet; and that many Gentlemen of Quality, and Officers were ſent from St. Germains on that Deſign. He named Mr. Henry Brown, my Lord Mountague's Brother, at one time; at an-other Sir George Barclay, Holmes, Counter, and others. Then he gave hints of ſome great Deſign, which he ſhould ſoon diſcover the bottom of; and afterwards grew more particular, that it was to ſeize the King's Perſon, and named Bar-clay, Charnock, Holmes, and others, as im-ploy'd in the Villany; and that at the ſame hour this was to be executed, a general Riſing was to be in all the Counties of England. He was different in his Accounts about the manner of ſeiz-ing the King: Sometimes Mr. Latin's Lodg near Richmond was to be attack'd, and the Walls ſca-led by Foot, whilſt he was there. Sometimes an attempt

attempt of the like nature was to be made on Kensington-House; and at other times the King was to be set upon going to, or coming from Hunting. Near to the day the Assassination was intended, he was very earnest for Money to buy a Horse and Equipage, upon which I desired Mr. V—n to talk with him, if he knew of his own knowledg any Person engaged in such a Design: for being never able to bring any thing in confirmation of what he asserted, from whom he had it, or at what time it was to be executed, I supposed there was no truth in the Story; or if there were, I might possibly have set him out to be engag'd in it. He gave Mr. V—n no satisfaction upon discoursing with him, but proceeded in his Promises to him, that nothing could be attempted, but he would give him or me an account of it. When the whole was brought to light, and it appear'd he was not enough in the Secret to have prevented it; I intended notwithstanding to have done something for him, and at his own desire conceal'd his Name, to give him an opportunity, as he pretended, to apprehend Chambers. In the mean time I had an account that in very publick Places he began to threaten he would complain of me to the Parliament, whereupon I neither thought it safe nor decent to have any more to do with him.

What I received relating to the Attempt on his Majesty's Person, or the Invasion, I always gave the King an account of it, whilst I was able to wait on him; but being much indisposed, I had his

his Majesty's leave to go into the Country for a few days, where I remained till I was commanded back upon the happy Discovery of that horrid Design.

This, my Lord, is all I can collect on the Subject their Lordships are pleased to command. I beg the favour it may be communicated to the House, and am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most, &c.

Sh---ry.

REMARKS

REMARKS *upon the foregoing* LETTER.

BEFORE I enter upon the particular diſſection of this Letter, it may not be impertinent to take a groſs view of the body together, by which we ſhall be the better enabled to judg of the ſymmetry of the whole, ere we take it to pieces for a nearer Inſpection. The whole drift of this Letter, is to ſtifle, or depreciate a Diſcovery, the Evidence of which his Gr—of *S.* was either not willing, or not able to produce. It is a kind of a Myſtery, that his Gr— ſhould uſe ſo much Artifice againſt one he ſo much deſpis'd. Fear and Contempt never lodg in one breaſt together, and therefore it is ſtrange he ſhould fear the oppoſition of a Man, whoſe Service he ſo much ſlighted. He that treads ſoftly upon a Worm, gives more ſuſpicion of the tenderneſs of his Feet than his Heart, and ſhews a ſtronger Argument of regard to himſelf, than of the poor Creature that he tramples upon. In this Letter his Gr— has revers'd the Methods of all other Politicians. For would he have inſpired others with as great a Contempt for my Services, as he himſelf pretends to have, he ſhould have proved 'em inconſiderable, not call'd 'em ſo, which had they been, nothing could have ſo effectually demonſtrated as the Letters themſelves. We live in a jealous Age, that takes little upon truſt, and is very apt to ſuſpect the veracity of that Man that refuſes to produce ſuch Evidence as he has. But it ſeems his Gr— was not able to *retrieve* thoſe Letters he received from me, or perhaps he thought it an

eaſier matter to ſilence me than them. The Letters could neither be brib'd nor aw'd, and therefore the Houſe of Lords was no place for ſuch bold Evidences, whoſe Ears are always open to Truth, however oppreſt. It was hard to procure any one to confront them, it was impoſſible to make 'em retract, and therefore it was the ſafeſt way to keep them from coming there. It was ſurely a ſtrange piece of Conduct in his Gr— to loſe thoſe Letters, and directly repugnant to that cautious Character which he affects towards the end of his Letter. But ſome Mens overſights are of greater ſervice to 'em, than their circumſpection. Of how little importance ſoever he might think the Contents, it had been but Prudence to have preſerv'd thoſe Letters, eſpecially ſince he owns *he had heard I complained of him.* A man that expected to be accuſed, even ſo far as to doubt his ſafety, would ſurely not part ſo negligently with the undeniable proofs of his Innocence. Had I harbour'd any ſuch malicious Deſign, I could not have wiſh'd for a fairer occaſion of charging what I pleaſed upon him, than when his own Negligence had cut off all means of making his Defence. But if they were not ſuch Trifles, then they ought by no means to have been ſo carelefly diſpoſed of: for any thing the D— knows, thoſe very Letters might come into the hands of the King's Enemies, and make that which was intended for his Information, a warning to them, and a caution to act more cloſely for the future. But if the D— had ſo light an opinion of 'em, it muſt be either becauſe he thought the Diſcoveries therein contained were of no Importance, if true; or becauſe I had not Credit with him to inforce a belief. Now the ſubject of them was *a Plot to further the intended Invaſion of the Nation, and to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of the King.* I preſume he will not pretend that theſe

were

were matters not worth his notice, if he believed my Informations to be true: It must therefore be that he had not Confidence enough in me to regard what I said. Yet in this very Letter his Gr— is pleased to confess that I did very early inform him of the Preparations that were making in *France* to invade *England*, and that he had then more value for my Intelligence. It may be observ'd, that while what I said was doubtful, it pass'd for Authentick; but Time, which fully confirm'd the truth of it, destroy'd the Credit. For when I gave him Information of the *Toulon* Fleet, while it was matter of secret Intelligence only, I was believ'd, tho the certainty of my Discoveries was not yet brought to light. But when the truth of 'em was fully proved, which with a reasonable Man that had doubted me before, should have given me sufficient Credit; that which I before had, was blasted on the sudden, without any apparent reason, unless it were that my Discoveries were true. For when I came with a second of greater importance than the former, concerning no less than *the Life of the King*, it seems it was not regarded, notwithstanding the confirmation of the Descent; which was a matter concerning which my Intelligence was more remote, and consequently more dubious. But there are some unhappy Constitutions with whom every thing works the wrong way.

Had my Informations been false, perplext, or trifling, his Gr— had had some reason to have rejected what I should offer for the future: But he is pleased to own that the Accounts which I gave him, were *surprizingly true*; and he does me the further honour to say, that *in Winter I writ very positively of an Invasion from* France; which I mention because it shews my Accounts were neither wavering nor perplext. And I leave it to the judgment of the Read-

er, whether an Invaſion from ſo powerful an Enemy as *France*, was a thing to be ſlighted; and conſequently whether an early notice (early enough it ſeems to *ſurprize* a Miniſter of State) was a trifle, or the Perſon that could give it, to be treated with neglect.

But his Gr— alledges three things in juſtification of the *ſingularity* of his Conduct in this Caſe. The firſt is,

That I had my Informations from one Hewet, *a Youth that liv'd with Major* Holmes's *Brother.*

The next, *That I was different in my Accounts concerning the manner of ſeizing the King.*

The third, *That upon the whole it appear'd I was not enough in the Secret to prevent it.*

To theſe three things it may be neceſſary to make ſome anſwer, tho I think nothing can be a more ſufficient *Refutation*, than to compare the ſeveral particulars of the Letter together.

His Gr— inſinuates that he had ſlighted my Informations upon the ſcore of the Perſon from whom only (as he would intimate) I receiv'd my Intelligence, viz. *one* Hewet *a youth that lived with Major* Holmes's *Brother.* By which he ſeems deſirous to have more underſtood than he directly expreſſes, *viz.* That my Intelligencer was no better than a foot-Boy: and therefore the Informations from ſuch a Perſon were not to be regarded. But had it been as his Gr— would have the World to believe, had my Intelligencer been a Boy, and a Servant; if this Boy was intruſted with ſecrets of ſuch Moment, he was for that the more proper Perſon to correſpond with. For his Age would have render'd him the leſs cautious of imparting his Secrets, than an older man probably would have been: and the meanneſs of his Condition would have expoſed him more to the temptation of Mony; which his

Gr—

Gr— knows I was never ſparing of, ſo far as I was ſupply'd, and even farther to my own detriment. But I always thought that in Diſcoveries of this nature, the Importance of the matter had been to be weigh'd more than the Quality of the Diſcoverer. And it is plain if the D— had been of my mind, Mr. *Pendergraſs* had never been thought the firſt that did his Country that Service; and the *ſurprizing* truths (as his Gr— is pleaſed to ſtile 'em) which I had before open'd to him, ought to have ſupported the Credit of any thing that had come the ſame way. But neither was my Intelligencer ſo low in Age or Circumſtances, as in that Letter is inſinuated; for he was not a Servant to Major *Holmes*'s Brother, but Nephew to Major *Holmes* himſelf, one of the principal *Aſſaſſins*: Nor was he ſo very young as not to be at years of Diſcretion, according to our Laws; and of an Age which all the World allows to be the fitteſt, if not to adviſe, at leaſt to execute the boldeſt Enterprife. How far this Perſon was intruſted with the Secret, and engag'd in the matter, I have already, in an Appendix to my former Book, delivered at large; where the Reader will find that he was preſent at many of the Debates, and actually included in the number of the *Aſſaſſins*: I ſhall therefore refer the Reader thither for his further ſatisfaction. Upon the whole, I believe you will conclude with me, that this was no improper Perſon for me to correſpond with, ſince Informations of this nature are not ſo eaſily to be had from riper heads.

Upon this occaſion his Gr— uſes an Expreſſion, which looks ſomething like an Equivocation, for he ſays, *till I underſtood he had his Intelligence from one* Hewet; by which it's plain he would be underſtood to mean *All* my Intelligence. But his Gr— knew the contrary too well to ſay ſo in expreſs terms,

and therefore left the Reader to supply that comprehensive monosyllable, which his own Honour would not give him leave to insert.

Memoirs from p. 31. to p. 67. I had corresponded with his Gr— a whole Year before I knew *Hewet*, and had made divers Discoveries to his Gr—, which he did not think so inconsiderable, as appears by his own Letter. For those *Truths*, of which he says *he was surpriz'd how I could know 'em*, many of them were communicated to him before I knew *Hewet*; and most of 'em, both before and after my Correspondence with him, upon Authority in this matter much more considerable than his. His Gr—

Mem. p. 35. knew my Relation to, and Interest in Sir *William Parkyns*, and that nothing that he did or engag'd in, was a secret to me. He knew I was no stranger to Sir *John Friend*,

Mem. p. 97. *Charnock*, *Lea*, *Holmes*, Capt. *Stowe*, *Chambers*, *Boyse*, and divers of the most considerable and zealous of the Party, as my *Memoirs* have shewn. He must therefore have a very odd sort of Understanding that runs counter to his Knowledg, when he understands that I had all my Intelligence from *Hewet*, tho he knew the contrary. Besides, this seems to me a new piece of State-craft, to doubt after Conviction, and argue against Demonstration. Yet this is his Method in this Case: for while the matter was a Secret, he never made the Quality of my Intelligencer an Objection to the Validity of his Intelligence; but when collateral Discoverers came in afterwards, and confirm'd the truth of what I had said, he then begins to consider how far he ought to give Credit to me, and what value to put upon my Informations: and then finds the quality of my Intelligencer to be such, that it brings my Intelligence into disesteem with him; altho he professes himself fully satisfy'd with the

the Diſcoveries of thoſe who came in confirmation of what I had reported: As if what was true in their mouths, cou'd be otherwiſe in mine. But perhaps it was convenient that their Informations ſhould be true, and not mine, tho the ſame; if ſo, I ſubmit to his Gr—'s better Judgment.

The Second Objection is, *That I was different in my Accounts about the manner of ſeizing the King. Sometimes Mr.* Latin's *Lodg near* Richmond *was to be attack'd, and the Walls ſcaled by Foot whilſt his Majeſty was there. Sometimes an Attempt of the like nature was to be made on* Kenſington-*Houſe; and at other times, the King was to be ſet upon going to, or coming from Hunting.*

Granting all this to be true, I can't ſee where the force of this Objection lies. If they were irreſolute or unfixt in their Meaſures, could I give a conſtant uniform account of 'em? But neither were they more wavering or unſettl'd than the nature of the Undertaking it ſelf requir'd: For they were ſteady in their Reſolution, and the end of their Deſign, which was *to kill the King*, and differ'd only about the Method of putting it in Execution. It cannot be ſuppoſed that a number of Men who engage voluntarily in a Deſign of ſuch hazard to 'em all, none having Authority over another, ſhould jump ſo luckily upon the ſame Scheme, as to conclude their Meaſures upon their firſt meeting. Men are naturally too fond of their own Senſe, and too ambitious of ſhewing it, to acquieſce immediately in the Propoſals of another, how reaſonable ſoever; till by a new Turn, or Arguments of their own, they have ſtampt their own Image upon it, and pretend ſome Title to the Invention. What wonder then, if an Affair of this Danger and Conſequence, in which every man pretends to be wiſe

for himſelf, produce Debates and frequent Alterations of their Meaſures?

But what need of reaſoning in a Matter of Fact? It is now well known, and all the Depoſitions ſince concerning that matter have prov'd, that they did alter and vary their Reſolutions: and the uncertainty which is objected to my Accounts of 'em, is a demonſtration of their Truth and Exactneſs. It manifeſtly evinces, that I was conſtantly acquainted with the moſt minute Paſſages, and that I was nice and exact to a ſcruple, in the Informations which I gave his Gr—. Whoever will take the pains to compare the Evidences of Captain *Porter*, and Mr. *Pendergraſs*, with my *Memoirs*, will find there a ſufficient Confirmation of every Tittle that I ſay, tho he will plainly ſee that they were even then but half inform'd of thoſe things which I had long before fully diſcovered. But however, or for what Reaſons ſoever it hapned, this diligence and exactneſs of mine (it ſeems) likewiſe turn'd to my prejudice, as if my Accounts were of leſs value for being minute and clear. They had projected their Deſign different ways, of all which I gave his Gr— Information while they were under conſideration among them. Some of 'em upon further canvaſſing were found not ſeizable enough, and therefore were laid aſide: Yet that creates no perplexity, nor ought to raiſe any doubt of my Accounts, becauſe I could not reſpite my Informations till all Points were exactly adjuſted, leſt I ſhould be prevented by an immediate Execution. Such was the Project of conveying the King alive to *France*, which (as I have elſewhere hinted to his Gr—) may be ſuppoſed only a Pretence to gild the Pill to thoſe whoſe ſqueamiſh Stomach would not ſo eaſily digeſt the Aſſaſſination naked, which

was

was actually projected; and therefore I was oblig'd to give an Account of it, as I had it from them, tho I hinted my Suspicion that something else was intended by it. Such likewise was the Design of attacking the King by Ambuscade in *Richmond* Park, in which they proceeded so far as to send Captain *Porter*, *Knightly*, and *King*, to view the Ground, yet afterward laid it aside. And who knows whether that which now appears their last Resolution, had not likewise been chang'd for some other, had the Conspirators continued longer undispersed? The End and Aim of all, was to take away the Life of the King; the manner of doing it, whatever Scheme they might draw to themselves, must be taken from Time and Occasion, which only could suggest what was proper to be done. They were all resolv'd and provided to do the thing, and any convenient place or time had serv'd their turn, how different soever from those they had proposed to themselves. Vid. *Charnock's Trial.*

His Gr— therefore very much over-shoots himself, when he charges me with assigning no time for the Execution of this Design. For I was as particular in the time, as it was possible for any Man to be, without a supernatural Prescience. I was positive that they were in a readiness to attack the King the first time he went a Hunting or Shooting, and themselves could tell no more; nor his Gr— in reason expect more from me, unless he would have me assign a time when the King should go a Hunting or Shooting. *Mem.* p. 116.

I hope therefore that my Informations were full and certain enough to have satisfy'd any reasonable Man of their Truth, if they did not the D—. I must for his Gr—'s Honour suppose he has some more substantial Reason than he produces: And

till

till he does it, I shall presume that nothing is wanting to the satisfaction of my Reader.

One thing more I must take notice of, that is, That tho his Gr— charges me with differing in my Accounts, yet he is not able to make out any Inconsistency. For tho in his Letter, by * suppressing, mutilating, disjoynting, and altering, he has given such a Draught of my Informations, that were not my Name mention'd in the Letter, I should not think it meant of me; yet even his Account of my Services, lame and defective as it is, shews that I neither prevaricated, nor conceal'd any thing from those Ministers with whom I corresponded. Whether they can say as much for themselves, I leave others to judg.

The third Article against me is, *That I was not enough in the Secret to have prevented it.*

It is matter of Fact, that his Gr— is in the right of this. For tho I made an ample and early discovery, time has shewn that it signify'd nothing towards the preventing the Execution of that Design. But whose the fault was, and what was the Secret, which he says *I was not enough in*, his Gr— can best tell. It's plain he can't mean the Plot: For I gave him, long before any other Discoverer came in, a fuller and exacter account of that, than has yet been given by any other Person. From the 10th of *February* 1695, I gave him daily an Account of what was in Agitation, and of all the Moves of that party. And upon the 14th, 18th, and 19th, I inform'd him and Mr. *V*— by his Order, particularly of the Design against the King's Person and Life. The latter

Mem. p. 107, to p. 118.

* Viz. *The Discovery of the Arms which were seized in* Warwickshire, *and are now lodg'd in the* Tower; *with divers other Discoveries set forth in my* Memoirs, *to which I refer the Reader.*

may

may remember what I then said to him, by a particular Answer that he made me. When I had inform'd him fully of the design to kill the King the first time he went out to Hunt or Shoot, and had acquainted him with the Names of the principal Persons engag'd in it; I desired that the King might be intreated for some time at least to forbear those diversions. He retorted, *What would you have the King coop'd up?* *Mem.* p. 111. This Answer I take notice of, because it may give some light what was the Secret which *I was not enough in.* And this the more surpriz'd me, because I always thought it the Duty of a Servant to acquaint his Master with things of this nature, and not to pretend to determine for him, before his Pleasure was known in it. On the 19th I wrote his Gr— a full Account of the intended Assassination, with the Names of the principal Conspirators, and the Manner, Place, and Time, (as far as time could be set) which was the first time the King went out to Hunt or Shoot. This was in Substance what I had told Mr. *V*— the day before in a Personal Conference. *Mem.* p. 115, to p. 118.

I can't tell what his Gr— calls being in a Secret. But if to know all, be to be in the Secret, I think I was sufficiently in it, and his Gr— and Mr. *V*— too by my means. But why my Informations were not sufficient to prevent it, they only know. All that appears to me to have been necessary to prevent it, was, that his Majesty should be acquainted with the Design, and the Danger that threaten'd his Life, which I had put it in their Power to do.

And that this was enough is apparent: For the Night before it was to be executed, Mr. *Pendergrass's* going to Vid. *Charn. Trial.*

my

my Lord *Portland*, and acquainting him with the Design, was sufficient to defeat it, tho he refused to give any Names. It may be worth our while to observe, how differently his Majesty and my Lord *Portland* thought on this matter from his Gr—. Mr. *Pendergrass*, an absolute Stranger, mean both in Condition and Figure, goes to my Lord *Portland*, and acquaints him with the Design in general, and refuses to name any Persons concern'd; yet this does not destroy his Credit. He is admitted to the King, believed, and press'd to discover the Persons; no Vouchers are requir'd for his Credit, nor Doubts or Scruples started about the reality of his Discovery, tho a very obscure Man. He is only urg'd to make his Discovery more ample, and to inform his Majesty who the Traitors were, which he was hardly to be won to, tho it was the King himself that press'd it, who is rather accus'd of being unwilling to receive Reports. Had his Majesty been as scrupulous in this Case as his Gr—, what had become of Mr. *Pendergrass*'s Discovery? Undoubtedly his Majesty had gon out next Morning, and the Design had been executed. But his Majesty in his Wisdom consider'd the Nature and Importance of the thing, more than the Quality of the Discoverer.

It will not cost us much trouble to shew how much more difficult it is to satisfy his Gr— than his Majesty. His Gr— knew *what I was, and had been*, before I enter'd into any Correspondence with him. Before this Business he had held about fourteen Months Correspondence with me, and had received Informations at divers times, which *fell out so true, that he was surpriz'd how I could know 'em*; and how far he *had a Value for my Intelligence*, his settling a Pension, and promising further Rewards, may shew.

Mem. p. 33.

Mem. p. 41, 69, 73, 113.

But

But whether he or Mr. *V*— were ſatisfy'd, is not ſo much my buſineſs to ſhew, as that they had reaſon to be ſatisfy'd: Which I hope after what I have ſaid, can be no Queſtion. If to inform him fully of the Matter, the Manner, the Time, (as far as a moveable time can be aſſign'd) and the Perſons engag'd, were no ſatisfaction, they ſhould have told me what would be. For I muſt confeſs at the time I correſponded with them, they did not appear to me ſo ſcrupulous, nor will they (I fancy) by their own Letters appear ſo to the World.

In Winter he ſays, I *writ very poſitively of an Invaſion intended from* France, *which was to break out at the arrival of the* Toulon *Fleet.* I did ſo; and whether that is true or no, is now paſt doubt. *Then* (he ſays) I *gave Hints of ſome great Deſign, which I ſhould ſoon diſcover the bottom of; and afterwards grew more particular, that it was to ſeize the King's Perſon, and named* Barclay, Charnock, Holmes, *and others, as employ'd in the Villany.* Theſe hints (as his Gr— calls 'em) would from any body elſe have deſerved another name: For they were not Hints, but poſitive Accounts of the whole matter from time to time, as it proceeded, with all its Alterations and Amendments. What was meant by ſeizing the King I have already ſaid, which at that very time I made his Gr— and Mr. *V*— no ſtrangers to. Of the ſeveral Methods that were projected for the execution of it, I gave them daily an account; in which I was ſo early, and ſo particular, that from the firſt conception of it, nothing was offer'd amongſt the Conſpirators, of which his Gr— had not an immediate and minute Information. Of my care and exactneſs in this matter, this I think may be a ſufficient Evidence, that nothing eſcap'd me; and yet I was ſo far from amuſing him with Reports or *Conjectures*, that all my Informations

have

have ſince been verify'd to a tittle. I gave him an exact and full account how, and when the project of the Aſſaſſination was to be executed; I named all the principal Perſons concern'd in it, *viz.* Sir *George Barclay*, Major *Holmes*, Captain *Charnock*, Captain *George Porter*, Mr. *Chambers*, Captain *Boyſe*, &c. and told them what Rewards they had articl'd for. And what I think I ought to take notice of, is, that I named not one Perſon whoſe Engagement in this matter has not ſince been ſufficiently made out by others: Whereas upon latter Informations ſeveral thouſand Pounds have been thrown away by Proclamation to take Perſons, upon whom, when taken, nothing could be fixt. Which ſufficiently evidences how careful I was to conceal nothing from him, and yet to wrong no body by falſe ſuggeſtions.

Mem. p. 115.

By this time I ſuppoſe it may appear that I was enough in the Secret to have prevented it, and he too, and more than he that did it, however it fell out that we could not: this may ſtill appear dark to ſome who are reſolv'd not to ſee. But thoſe that think to conceal plain matters, by winking themſelves, ought firſt to be ſure that all other men are blind.

I hope by what has been already ſaid, I have made it pretty evident, that if I did *pretend to* ſome *Merit for* my *Diſcoveries*, it was not without reaſon. And the manner in which his Majeſty has conſider'd others who came after me for the like, ſhews that in his Opinion ſuch Services are meritorious. Nay however inconſiſtent it may ſeem with his Gr—'s charge upon me of *pretending to Merit*, his Gr— himſelf in this very Letter owns that he *intended to do ſomething for me.* If I deſerv'd nothing, I am extremely oblig'd to his Gr— for his bounteous Intentions, and muſt confeſs that no

man

man could have been more rigorously just; for upon that supposition, they have been worth just as much to me as I deserv'd. What his Gr— *intended* is best known to himself, which for all that has been done may possibly be still a Secret: but what he promis'd I very well remember, tho possibly his Gr— may have long since forgot. What those were, the Reader may find in my *Memoirs*, p. 41, 69, 73, 113. How the Conditions were perform'd on my part, is already sufficiently made out; and how on his Gr—'s, I suppose the Reader needs not to be told. What his Promises were is very plain, tho his Intentions may be still in the dark: At least I am oblig'd to take his Gr—'s word for 'em, and I hope I shall never want a just value for that. The taking me up, and the attempt to seize my Papers, shews that some Reward was *intended* me, tho I am modestly contented to have miss'd it. Whatever Reasons I think I have to *complain*, the Miscarriage of that well-meant piece of Service is none of 'em.

His Gr— is pleased to say twice in his Letter, that I *complain'd of* him: and I appeal to the Reader, whether I had not reason. But that I did it in an *unhandsom manner*, or *threaten'd* to do it in *Parliament*, I must take the liberty to deny. It's true, I was taken and carried, in the Custody of the *Serjant* at *Arms*, before the *House* of *Lords*; and my Papers which I had left seal'd up in the hands of the *Secretary* of *State*, were by him brought into the *House*, where the Papers were read, and I being upon *Oath*, was oblig'd to justify 'em. Among these were Copies of all my Letters to his Gr—, with his, and Mr. *V*—'s *Original* Answers. If they could *complain* of him, he was complained of in Parliament; but it was far from my intention or desire it should be so. For did I say any thing there relating

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to his Gr—, which was not extorted from me by Queſtions, to which I was bound by Oath to make a true anſwer? Had I then had any ſuch deſign, I had the faireſt occaſion in the World to have ſhew'd my Reſentments, which I wholly wav'd, whatever Provocations I had to the contrary.

After I found my ſelf ſlighted, and had reaſon to ſuſpect that my Diſcoveries were *ſuppreſt*, I did then make my Applications elſewhere, in order to procure that the King might be acquainted, tho late, with what I had done for his Service. Nor ought his Gr— to take that ill. For if my Diſcoveries deſerv'd no more regard than I found he had paid to 'em, my applying to thoſe Honourable Perſons would only have expoſed me, and juſtify'd him. But if they did really deſerve to be conſider'd, I had no reaſon to loſe the benefit of 'em by anothers Neglect, or to have any tenderneſs for a Perſon who had uſed me ſo ill. However I can appeal to thoſe Honourable Perſons, whoſe Names are to be found in the Introduction to my *Memoirs*, whether I reflected on his Gr—, or ſpoke *unhandſomly* of him.

What therefore could move him *to think it neither ſafe nor decent to have any more to do with* me, is a *myſtery* he can beſt unfold: For if his Gr— had done his Duty in this matter, what had he to fear from me? Had I ventur'd to accuſe him of any thing that was falſe, the King, and even my own Letters would have juſtify'd him. But ſo far was I from giving him any juſt Umbrage of ſuch a thing, that I purpoſely wav'd ſaying any thing more that was true of him, than as I have already obſerv'd was extorted from me, altho I had then ſuch an Opportunity as I could never expect again, which I was not ignorant of at that time. As for the Point of *Decency*, I can't ſee how it could be *indecent*, unleſs it be

be one way, which if he means I must agree with him, that it was by no means honourable to use the Service of a Gentleman whom he was resolv'd never to consider for it.

His Gr— at the end of his Letter says, *That what he receiv'd relating to the Attempt on his Majesty's Person, or the Invasion, he always gave the King an account of it, whilst he was in Town and able to wait on him. But being much indispos'ed he had his Majesty's leave to go into the Country for a few days; where he remain'd till he was commanded back upon the happy discovery of that horrid Design.*

If his Gr— did as he says, which I should be unwilling to question, did not two or three Expressions in this very Letter, and some in this very Paragraph give me just occasion to do so, I should think he had acquitted himself, at least to the King. For if he had acquainted his Majesty with all that I inform'd him of in this Matter, how comes he to talk of a *happy Discovery* made in his absence? It seems absurd to say, that *horrid Design* of which they had before been more amply inform'd, was then discover'd: For if there had been occasion for his assistance in Town, it seems more reasonable to have staid him than to let him go, and send for him back again: To what end should he be recall'd to be made acquainted with what they knew he was thorowly inform'd of before, and of which they had their first Advice from him? But the very wording of this Paragraph looks like Prevarication by the Limitations, *whilst he was in Town, and able to wait on* his Majesty. I can't tell whether he was able to wait on the King on *Friday* the 21*st* of *February* 1695. but he was able to go out of Town that day, which was the day before the Design was to have been executed, and must of necessity go through *Kensington*, if he took the direct Road to *Stoner*-house. But certain-

ly if he was not able to wait on the King, he was at leaſt able to have ſent my Letter which was dated *Wedneſday* the 19*th*, and delivered by Mr. *V*— *Thurſday* the 20*th* in the morning; and contain'd a fuller and more exact account than Mr. *Pendergraſs* was able to give, who was the happy diſcoverer that occaſion'd him to be recall'd. The Queſtion then is, What ſort of Account he then gave his Majeſty; for if we may believe the beginning of his Letter, he *could make little of it.* I am ſorry his Gr— was ſo puzled with a plain matter; for I am confident any body elſe that reads that Letter, and the Minutes of the 18*th*, will preſently make enough of it. His Gr— does not ſeem to conſult his Honour, when he ſo much undervalues his own Capacity. Had he ſubmitted the Letter it ſelf to his Majeſty, a Prince of his acuteneſs and diſcernment would ſoon have inform'd him there was no Riddle in it. He ſeems to have more *tenderneſs* for the reputation of his *Courage*, when upon my preſſing the Danger earneſtly upon him, he ſlights it ſo far as to ſend me word by Mr. *V*—, that he *was going out of Town for three or four days, and thought it would be time enough to conſider of my Demands at his return.* By which time, had no collateral Diſcoverers come in, the Buſineſs had been over. But his Anſwer did not ſtop me from preſſing my perſonal admittance to the King to Mr. *V*—, who put me off till the D—'s return: And on *Saturday* the two and twentieth queſtion'd me, *Whether I had not been already with the King, or my Lord* Portland? And when I anſwer'd him, *No*; told me *that the King had received notice, and did not thereupon go a hunting.* Whereupon I concluded that this notice had been from the D—. But he has ap-

Mem. p. 119.

Mem. p. 110.

Mem. p. 119.

Mem. p. 122.

peal'd

peal'd to *Cesar*, and to *Cesar* I leave him."

There remain yet two things in the Letter to be consider'd, which I shall dispatch in as few words as possible: One is a piece of Caution, t'other of Kindness. He says, that *near to the day the Assassination was intended, I was very earnest for Mony to buy a Horse and Equipage*; which is very true: For according to the Measures concerted betwixt his Gr— and my self, I was to have made as forward an appearance in that Action as the most zealous of them all. The Design of this was, not only to have given information of all their Motions to a minute, but to have put it into the King's power to have seiz'd every Person appearing in the very Enterprize. This he knew could not be done without shewing my self as forward, and as ready to engage in that Action as the warmest of 'em, whose Confidence it would create. And therefore he agreed that I should buy a Horse and Arms, in order to be the better able to execute what we had projected, as may appear by the Minutes of the 10*th* and 18*th* of *February* 1695. His Gr— did then believe that there was *truth in the Story*, whatever he has done since. He had then no little groundless fears, as *if there were*, he *might possibly have set* me *out to be ingaged in it*. For, as I have already shewn, it was not the Quality of the Design, but the Quantity of the Mony that disappointed me: his Gr— was not afraid of the Treason, but the Price; for he sent me a Bill of twenty Pound to equip me: but when he found that upon computation less than fifty pound would not do, he took time to consider of it, *before* he *engag'd in those great Expences*, till the time was over. So that had my Design been Traiterous, I might have had 20 Pounds towards it, tho not 50.

Mem. p. 98.

Mem. p. 111.

Mem. p. 110.

Ibid. p. 102.

But if his Gr— had really any ſuch fears, I was in his power, and he ought to have ſecur'd me. Certainly his Gr— took me for a ſtrange ſort of Politician that ſhould come and diſcover Treaſon to him, and tell him when, where, how, and by whom it was to be executed, only with a deſign to carry it on more effectually and ſecurely, as if his Gr—'s Privity had been a furtherance to it. A Plot ſo unnatural and ſtrain'd, as this would have been, I believe was never met with in a Play, much leſs in Nature. But this being a Reaſon thrown in *ex abundanti*, his Gr— did not much care whether it was a good one or no, nor can I find it concerns me much more, and therefore I leave it.

Mem. p. 115, *to* p. 118.

The other thing I thought fit to take notice of, is, his kindneſs in *concealing my Name, to give me an opportunity to apprehend* Chambers. If his Gr— had any ſuch kind Intentions, he took a very odd method to ſhew 'em: For to take me up by a Meſſenger, and publickly to confront me with *Hewet* in the Secretaries Office, was (in my poor opinion) none of the ſureſt ways to conceal my Name. But neither did I deſire him to conceal my Name upon any ſuch account: For had I aim'd at the Thouſand Pound Reward in the Proclamation, I could have ſecur'd that, by taking *Holmes* who lay with me, and divers others had I made that my buſineſs. But his Gr— who has loſt my Letters, may perhaps have miſtaken himſelf in this matter, as he has done in ſome others: For he had my own permiſſion in the Letter of the 19*th* of *February* 95, *to name me.* But this likewiſe is over and above, and therefore a tedious Anſwer may be ſuperfluous, for which reaſon I wave it.

Mem. p. 118.

Thus

Thus much I thought neceſſary in my one Defence, againſt ſo publick and ſo ſolemn an attack upon my Reputation, as this Letter to the Houſe of Lords. I hope I have ſufficiently vindicated my ſelf againſt the Imputations that are there laid upon me; and if it appears that there has been any trifling, I hope by this time, it is plain that it doth not lie at my door. If the Reader finds himſelf troubl'd with frequent References in proof of my Aſſertions, it is only to avoid tedious and unneceſſary repetitions of what is already in print: the truth of which, my Enemies themſelves don't think fit to conteſt; and I preſume no indifferent Perſon can queſtion. If any man thinks my Expreſſions ſharp, let him put himſelf in my place, and conſider the nature of the Provocation, and how ill he himſelf would take it, to be made any Man's Fool how great ſoever. The Coat is ſcandalous, and he muſt be of a daſtardly Spirit that can be frighted into the wearing of it.

Reflections on the Occaſion and Manner of my being ſent abroad in March 169⅞.

AFter I had been examined in the *Houſe* of *Lords*, and was thereupon forbidden the Court by a Meſſage by *Anthony Rowe* Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth; I retir'd into the Country, with a reſolution to lay my Caſe before the Parliament at the opening of the next Seſſion. And upon my return to Town next Winter, I lodg'd a Petition in the hands of a Member of the Honourable *Houſe* of *Commons*, who promis'd to bring it into the *Houſe*, in order to have Juſtice done me

there. But after a long attendance, instead of delivering my Petition, he brought me word that my Service would be well accepted, if I would go abroad and transmit from thence an Account of what was transacted by the Enemies of the Government, who were oblig'd by Act of Parliament to leave the Land. I was surpriz'd at the Overture, having been so long laid aside, and was very desirous to know who it was that would engage my Service: But that Favour was at that time deny'd me, and it was thought sufficient that if I would undertake the Service, he would stand engag'd for a monthly Pension to be duly transmitted to me, and a sum of Mony immediately paid down to equip me out. Accordingly a hundred Pound was paid, and constant monthly Remittances promised, and that I should be consider'd for Services past. Upon the Honour of this Gentleman I was induc'd again to enter into Business; but not without the satisfaction of knowing (at least as I thought) at whose instance and desire he made this motion to me. For the treatment I had receiv'd for my former Services, had made me resolve not to have any thing to do with the same Persons again. Thereupon he told me, that it was the King himself, and that he himself (while he was in Town) was to be the only intermediate Person to convey all my Letters to his Majesty, and to receive, and communicate his Instructions to me, and to make the promised Remittances: And in case of his absence, or any other unforeseen incapacity for that Service, it was agreed betwixt us, that a Friend of mine then present, should be admitted to the Honour of waiting on his Majesty, and convey my Letters, and receive his Commands. To make this look more solemn, a Pass was given me, for my self and Servant under a sham Name to go for *Harwich*, and from

from thence to any Port in *Holland*, and a *Liſt* given me of all thoſe Perſons to whom Warrants had been granted to ſtay in *England*, purſuant to the Act of Parliament, Intitled, *An Act againſt correſponding with the late King* James, *and his Adherents:* My Inſtructions upon which, were to give notice of all ſuch Perſons that I underſtood came privately over contrary to that Act. Beſides this, my General Inſtructions were to conſort with thoſe Perſons who by that Act were oblig'd to quit this Kingdom, and to give conſtant Information of what was in agitation among them. With theſe Inſtructions I went for *Holland*, after which what paſs'd betwixt us, it concerns not the Reader much to know, only that after ſome time, the promiſed Remittances not being made, I wrote for 'em, and receiv'd divers ſhifting Excuſes. Sometimes the King was at *New-Market*; at others, that no Mony could be had, till the *Civil Liſt* was ſettl'd, and at laſt, that I was not to expect any. Hereupon finding that I could get nothing but thanks for what I did, which was too ſlender a Subſiſtance for me to live upon, I immediately return'd home. And applying my ſelf to the Gentleman from whom I had the Paſs, and the hundred Pound, to know the reaſon why I was ſo us'd, and who the Perſons were that commiſſion'd him to tranſact, he told me, that was a ſecret he muſt keep, and very much excus'd himſelf for having engag'd me in ſo much trouble and danger. This was all the ſatisfaction I had from him.

Vid. *The Liſt at the end of this Relation.*

The management of this Affair, however *myſterious* it may ſeem, may perhaps need no *Oedipus* to unriddle it: For if we conſider the time when this was done, the Reaſon why will not be hard to be gueſs'd at. Nor perhaps will the Perſons,

who have presum'd to make so bold with the King's Honour, as to abuse his Royal Name and Authority in this manner, be so absolutely in the dark, as they themselves may imagin. For the very timing of this Matter, shews very evidently what the Design of it was. I was just then come out of the Country with a full resolution to lay my Case before the Parliament which was then sitting. I had given a Petition to a Member of the *House* of *Commons*, in order to have it read in the *House*; but during the time he kept me in expectation of a proper Occasion, this Gentleman was gain'd by some body (whose Interest perhaps it was, that these Matters should not be so publickly examined) to make Overtures to me of serving abroad, and became the Instrument of sending me out of the Nation; under pretence of doing further Service, and receiving Satisfaction for what was past. That Gentleman must excuse me, if I can no longer think that the King was any way privy to this Affair, and that whatsoever is pretended of it, is a direct Affront and Injury to his Majesty's Honour, who would never have sent away a Gentleman for his Service, and have left him destitute of Subsistance in a Foreign Land. The hand therefore of my Adversaries appears plain enough in this Intrigue, and the hundred Pound was a Bait to make me swallow the Hook: For no sooner did they think me far enough remov'd, and perhaps entangled beyond a probability of returning, but the *Masque* was pull'd of, and a worse Face discover'd; I was bid to expect nothing more, and to shift for my self as well as I could. However to their great surprize I got home before the Parliament rose, which put 'em upon new Measures: Great pains were taken to excuse this breach of Articles, and fresh Overtures made to me, with which I, who trusted

truſted to the ſincerity and engagement of my Friend, was for ſome time amus'd, till the Parliament riſing, all was again let drop; and I by that means let into the *Drift*, and *Artifice* of the whole Matter. I hope my Friend was over-reach'd, and that he did not then *dive* into the bottom of this *Myſtery:* Altho he was to blame, to be ſo far influenc'd by any Perſon, how great ſoever, as to pretend an immediate Warrant from his Majeſty for what he did; yet the concern he has ſince ſhew'd for it, makes me hope that he did believe thoſe other Perſons to act by Commiſſion from his Majeſty, and was over-perſwaded to take it upon himſelf, becauſe he had heard me declare, that I would have nothing more to do with certain Perſons.

A Liſt of the Perſons Names to whom Warrants have been granted, purſuant to the late Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act againſt Correſponding with the late King* James *and his Adherents:* Which was given to me *February* $169\frac{7}{8}$.

A.

EArl of *Antrim*
Charles D. of St. *Albans*
John Alexander
Eliz. Arundell
Mary Audly
David Arnold
William Amies
Sir *Francis Andrew*
Mary Alexander.

B.

Ann Bagnal and her five Children
John Bradey
Thomas Bellaſis
Richard Lord *Bellew*
Dorothy de Beuclair
Sir *Nicholas Buttler*
John Brown
John Bromfield

John

John Baurk, commonly called Lord Bophine
Eliz. Bishop
John Baker
Humphry Boistace
Susanna Barry
Philip Bell
Barbara Brown
Eliz. Brown
Barbara Brown
Mary Brown
Samuel Boulton
Lyster Blunt
James Butler
Captain Bellew
Timothy Bagne
Thomas Burdin
John Bellasise
William Beale
Robert Bodine
Benedict Bambare
John Blackmore
Hannah Brownsworth
Richard Bowers
George Bradshaw
Daniel Bulls
William Barefoot
Thomas Blake
Edward Butler
William Bowman
Edward Buiditt
Henry Barker
Edmund Brown
William Bland
Tobias Bowles
Charles Bambridg
Geo. Barkas
John Brodt
William Barnes
David Baurk
Capt. James Barry
Charles Berty Esq;
Walter Butler
William Bromfield
Henry Baxter
John Brooks.

C.

Margaret Chilton
Thomas Clofton
Col. John Corbet
Benedict Leonard Calverse
Anne Cane
Henry Carter
Robert Clark
Matthew Cooper
Henry Carwin
Philip Comer
James Coleman
Adam Colebough
James Chiritch
Sir William Compten
Francis Courson
John Coleman
John Conneway
Henry Caps
Ormitha Caps
Mary Cozins
John Cantrill
Richard Cherry
Edward Callender
Eliz. Basset Coffin, and Mary her Daughter
Margaret Carletton
Bartholomew Couley
Francis Charas
William Close
Sir Edward Carteret
Thomas Cusack
Capt. Henry Courtney
John Caddick
Margaret Cromwell
Stephen Creagh
Edward Camron
Charles Cross

Robert

Robert Cham
Garret Coſhland
Henry Courſon
William Cooke
Charles Cecill
Anne Compton.

D.

John Digby
Thomas Drew
Henry Lord *Dover*
John Darrell
Doctor *John Day*
Capt. *Loftus Duckenfield*
Charles Dunſter
John Digby
John Duddell
Rob. Daudall
Edmund Dalton
Lieut. Col. *Ar. Dilton*
Alexander Doyley.

E.

John Erington Eſq;
William Evay
Major *John Eames*
John Everſe
Edward Erington
James Edgland
Thomas Erington
William Erington
Philippa Elinſton
John Egan.

F.

Lord Viſc. *Fitz-Williams*
Richard Fitz-Williams
William Farmer
Robert Fielding
Arthur French
Robert Fagan
Hon. ---*Fitz. Gerald*
Henry Fall
Jane du Four
Owen Fitz Symmons
Thomas Forſter
Stephen Field
Capt. *Edmund Fitz-Gerald*
Edward Fenwick
Capt. *James Fitz-Gerald*
Joſeph Fox
John Fulham.

G.

Doctor *Samuel Garth*
Anthony Preſton Lord Viſcount *Gormanſton*
John Gazain
Peter Galberry
James Gough
Daniel Gwin
Reginald Graham
Anthony Gazain
Henry Gerrard
Rich. Francis Griffith
Geo. Toby Guigner
Agatha Gillmore
Cæſar Gage
Samuel Gawen
William Goold
Sir *Thomas Gaſcoigne*
Edward Gibbon
Edward Gifford
John Galway
Thomas Guiborn
Daniel Geny.

H.

Joſeph Haly
Geo. Haviland
Lord *Geo. Howard*
Henry Howard Eſq;
James Hacket
Charles Houſe
Jeremiah Holliſhed
Daniel Harvey
Thomas Hawkins
Eliz. Hughs
William Harrald

Bridget

Bridget Horton
Mary Hooper
Walter Haſtings ſenior
Walter Haſtings junior
John Hambleton
Richard Howard
Dorothy Hurſt
John Henborn
George Hilton
Lord *James Howard*
Eliz. Hiddinſon
Ralph Hardwick.

I.

Bartholomew Iſaac
Mary Iſaac
Thomas Joy
Thomas Johnſton
Agnes Jolly
Richard Jones
James Jones.

K.

Matthew King
Mary Knight
Almorick Brown of *Kinnule*
Lord *Keny*
Lord *Kenmore*
Daniſh Kelly
Major *Charles King*
Charles Knowles Eſq;
Lord *Banbury*
Walter Kennody
Philip Kettle
Anthony Kempt
Capt. *Edmund Keeting*
John L. *Kingſton* of *Ireland*, his Wife and 2 Children
Charles Kelly.

L.

Charlwood Lawton Eſq;
Dr. *Thomas Lone*
Col. *Henry Lutterill*
Lady *Barbara Leonard*
Lord *Longdale*
Marmaduke Longdale
Martha Lowe
Richard Langhorn
Edmund Loe
Ann Leozonby
Cornelius Lampard
George Laylor
Edmund Leny
Lady *Ann Lawſon*
James Lorre
William Long
William Lavely
Lieut. *William Long*

M.

George Matthews
Edmund Mellone
Henry Morgan
John Martin
James Murray
Luke Matthews
Donnoth Mellony
William More
Dominick Mown
Lieut. *William Mamering*
Richard Maſey
William Mortagh
Sir *Rich. More* Bar.
Peter Morris
Francis Milton
Henry More
Thomas Murphey
John Mackay
Sir *John Magrath.*

N.

Charles Newy
Mary Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*
Dr. *Daniel Nolon*
Thomas Newgent
John Nelſon
Matthew Norris
Thomas Newcomin

O.

O.

James Oſwaild
Capt. Darby Obrian.

P.

Joſeph Patterſon
Nicholas Pluncket
Francis Povey
Thomas Pendergraſs
Capt. Thomas Panton
Jervis Parker
William Plowden Eſq;
John Pluncket
Robert Prujen
William Philips
John Pulman
Robert Parſons
Edward Peirce
James Paſſible, and Mary his Wife
James Penderick
Eliz. Pluncket
Jeremiah Peirce
Eliz. Peirce
William Pore
Mary Poole
Charles Parker.

R.

Morgan Rugan Eſq;
William Ruſton
Catharine Rockley
Edward Robſon
Richard Rudyard
Edward Ryce Eſq;
Charles Duke of Richmond
Felix Rouſe
Edward Richards
Dr. Thomas Riddle
Alexander Rigby
William Rand
Henry Rogers
Thomas Rudd
John Ryley
Eliz. Roper
Francis de la Rue
William Rice.

S.

John Smith
John Shipen
Sir John Southcott
Charles Stourton
Robert Searisbrick
William South
Counteſs of Suſſex
Dr. Nicholas Shee
John Smith
Sir Edward Southcott
Robert Shaw
George Smith
Alicia Scott
James Sloan Eſq;
George Sheppard
Philip Stapleton
Dominick Shelborn
William Stavely
Anne Selby
Edward Sommerſet
Henry Scudamore
Michael Smith
Hugh Scalby
Andrew Smallwood
Robert Shepheard
John Stephens
Thomas Sackfield
Jane Stratham
John Seagrave
Francis Sheldon
Thomas Swinborn
Alexander Stratham
Peter Saltmarſh
John Talbot Stoner Eſq.

T.

George Talbot
Mary Timperly
John Lord Trimleſton

Francis

Francis Tenn Gent.
Jeremiah Tincker
James Tracy
Edward Talbot Gent.
Humphrey Trafford
Rich. Trigeagle
Thomas Taylor
Geo. Throgmorton Eſq;
Rich. Trevannian
Ralph Tempeſt
Walter Trafford Gent.
Charles Trinder Eſq;
James Tallant
John Terry
George Taylor.

V.

Mary Valois
Anthony Vane.

W.

William Walſh
John Williams
John Wond
Francis Williamſon Eſq;
George Wilſon
Sir *Drury Wray*
Capt. *Daniel Wood*
Charles Walurn
Thomas Wagleck
William Wood
John White
John Widrington, and *Mary* his Wife
William Wilmore
Thomas Walſh.

A Liſt of Perſons to whom Warrants were order'd to ſtay in *England*, and had not then taken them out, *&c.*

B.

Sir *Henry Bond*
Jane Bell
Capt. *Tho. Bourk*
Owen Bonham
William Bayes
Capt. *John Bradill.*

C.

Capt. *Henry Carter*
Thomas Conyers
Major *William Crosby*
Sir *John Colliton.*

D.

John Drake
Wynn Davies.

E.

Francis Eaſt.

F.

William Fenwick.
Arthur Fitz-Patterick.

G.

John Grace
---Gardiner.

H.

Lady *Hatton* Widow
Marbel Harding Widow
Xeverius Harris
George Harris.

I.

Edward Jones
Lewis Jarvair
Catharine Jackſon
Robert Inwood.

K.

John Knight
Miles Keagne.

L.

Peter Lyon
Charles Lake
John Lambden
John Lunt
---Lone.

M.

Sir *Terence Margrave*
John Murphey.

P.

P.
Francis Peirce
Henry Prince
John Purcell.

S.
Thomas Smith
John Spencer
Charles Sherburn.

W.
Daniel Westney
John Wynal
William White
Tecla Whaley.

FINIS.